THE DAILY JOURNAL

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1899. Washington Office-1503 Pennsylvania Avenue. Telephone Calls.

Business Office 238 | Editorial Rooms TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL. Daily only, one month. Daily only, three months

Sunday only, one year ...

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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Astor House.

CHICAGO-Palmer House, P. O. News Co., 217 Dearborn street, Great Northern Hotel and Grand Pacific Hotel. CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville Book Co., 256 Fourth avenue.

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stones. They do that in Paris. Candidate Goebel and his opponent Stone, in Kentucky, should join the Clay county

feud and fight it out man fashion. President McKinley might get a good secretary of war and do a fine stroke of poli-

ties by appointing General Fitzhugh Lee. It is said that scores of silver Democrats in Kentucky have appealed to Mr. Bryan

It is to be hoped the country will hereafter be spared the spectacle of a secretary of war treating the commander of the army

as an incommunicado. Would it not be better for the President to select as secretary of war a man who has been a successful soldier and business

man? There are such With enlistments going on at the rate of four hundred to five hundred a day, the disloyal efforts of the anti-expansionists

seem to be falling flat. This is the only country in the world in naval experience is ever appointed min-

ister of war or of the navy.

Strict adherence to the physical standard adopted for the volunteer recruits now being taken will make the army of the Philippines the finest in the world.

Kansans say that big crops in that State run in nine-year cycles, and as this is "nine year" they are predicting a great corn crop and corresponding prosperity.

"We are for Bryan and 16 to 1, and we want nobody who isn't," is the declaration of the Ohio Valley Bimetallic League. This means that the league yearns for a repeti-

It turns out that ex-Senator Allen, of Nebraska, did not enter reservoir lands, the man doing it being an Allen with different initials, who has been a law partner of Mr. Bryan.

The man who snears at the popular enthusiasm for personal courage, as does little Mr. Winslow, of the Anti-imperialistic League, places himself beneath the con-

tempt of patriotic people. The wealthy foreign corporations which are piping gas and oil out of Indiana should be taxed on the full earning value of their plants. In other words, they should be re-

quired to put up or shut up. While Dr. Van Vorhis went to Chicago to exude wisdom for the guidance of the national Democratic committee the editor the Sentinel hastened to a summer resort.

The report that Mr. Atkinson, of Boston, is attempting to organize the negroes in opposition to expansion recalls the fact that years ago he was one of the leaders who assailed those Republicans who believed that Congress should protect the colored man in his right of suffrage in the South.

The suggestion that a lawyer is needed at the head of the War Department seems rather far-fetched. The attorney general i a lawyer, and the law says: "The head of any executive department may require the opinion of the attorney general on any questions of law arising in the administra-

tion of his department."

It is too often the case that the creator of news lacks any sort of sense. The man who telegraphed the Chicago Times-Herald from Indianapolis that Indiana Republicans are demanding the appointment of General Wallace as secretary of war and that Senator Fairbanks is urging the appointment is of that class.

A Chicago paper quotes Hon. John W. Kern as saying: "I am not a red-hot freesilver man, but I am convinced that if this is not made the dominant issue in the next campaign the Democrats will not carry single township in Indiana." And if it is made the dominant issue the Republicans will carry the State by a bigger majority than they did in 1896.

The proposition to have the national Democratic committee take charge of the Altgeld meeting last night was made by Mr. Bryan to let him out of a dilemma. If i had been a 16-to-1 Bryan committee in should have jumped at the chance to relieve him. As for Mr. Bryan, he is the victim of his eagerness to make a speech. A discreet man would have taken time to consider the conditions in Chicago.

three physicians, holding diplomas from approved medical schools, recommended that In another report by another board of regwiar physicians an applicant is recommendcause assigned being a "normal heart." A

priety of a personal examination into the qualifications of physicians to the end that cure people have graduated from approved

A FEW PLAIN FACTS.

If those papers which propose to deal fairly with the President in regard to the could criticise more intelligently and just Daily and Sunday, per week, by carrier 20 cts | ly. For instance, those papers assume that the apparent insufficiency of men in Luzon is due either to General Otls or the President. If General Otis has been reporting that 30,000 men are sufficient when they are not, one of those critics says, he for the position. If, on the other hand, this paper continues, he has reported that 30,000 men are sufficient because the President desires such a report, the President is more than responsible. The critic, it should be added, expresses the opinion that the latter being one of the assumptions of reckless and malignant papers it should not be repeated as a possibility The grasp of a few facts would shift the

responsibility of having a larger army in the Philippines. Aguinaldo opened hostilities Feb. 4. At that date the treaty with Spain had not been ratified, and by the conditions of the protocol, which secured a cessation of hostilities, the United States could not send a soldier to Manila. The treaty was not ratified by the Senate until Feb. 6. As soon as the treaty was signed by the Queen of Spain, March 17, the war was at an end. Not only did every volun-It is not pleasant to read of a New York teer regiment have the right to muster out, mob barricading the streets with paving but the regulars enlisted under the law calling out the volunteers had the right also to be mustered out. This meant that on March 17 the only disciplined soldiers of whom the President could avail himself was the regular army of 27,000 men in service when the war began. Nearly a month passed after the attack of Aguinaldo before not to go to that State to take part in Goeenough. Finally, after wasting more than a month, during which period it was doubtful if the hostile Senate would give the President a man whom he could send to Manila, that body, March 2, passed the compromise army bill which authorized the President to increase the regular army to 65,000 men for two years and to enlist 35,000 sage of this bill, nearly a month Aguinaldo began the war, the President did not have a soldier he could send to Manila-not one. After the adjournment of Congress orders were issued and recruit ing for the regular army began. If the 33,000 or so of regulars had been recruited in week and hastened to Manila they could not have reached, that point before the middle of May. But the 35,000 or any considerable portion of the number could not

> middle of May or June and had been put into the field unacclimated, half of them would have died of disease incident to exposure in the beginning of the rainy season. Therefore, if General Otis had called for 20,000 more men when Aguinaldo began war they could not have been supplied until Congress had authorized the President to recruit them. When Congress did finally give the President the authority it was too late to put that number of seasoned and discipined men in Manila. The later responsibility about calling for more men may rest with General Otis as a matter of judgment but the fact that the President had no men to send is due largely to the Gormans and the Vests and those who prevented the passage of the bill authorizing the increase of

be recruited in a week and they could not

have been shipped to Manila in such num-

bers because it would have been impos-

sible to obtain ships to carry them. If these

green troops had arrived at Manila the

REALISM IN ART.

Some time ago the Journal commented on a picture of a sculptured group by Mac-Monnies for the soldiers' and sailors' monument in Brooklyn. The group was to represent "The Navy," and the Journal merely called attention to the fact that the artist had combined the figurative with the real in a way quite like that in the groups of 'Peace' and "War" on the Indiana soldiers' and sailors' monument-a combination that had been unfavorably criticised by some one. There were figures of men forms in the MacMonnies composition, and above them was a female figure presumably representing the spirit of war. The pic ture then shown was merely in outline and conveyed no clear idea of the work. Last week's issue of Harper's Weekly contains an illustration which brings out distinctly all the characteristics of the group, showing even the features of the men distinctly. These are remarkably good and of the American type. Above them looms a gi gantic female figure, and, as shown in black and white, it is certanlly gross and unpleasing. The Journal did not venture to criticise it, but the New York Times does not hesitate to do so. It says of the sailors that, though admirable individually, they are detached figures and not grouped in the performance of some common action Of the female figure it says with great frankness that it must be supposed to be nastily real." The Times adds: "What it is meant to represent we do not undertake to say. Possibly the genius of the American that it is an insult to that body." There Possibly they would be no happier had they een the work of MacMonnies instead of

DANGER OF BOOMING PRICES.

A moderate advance of prices from those

sands will defer construction until prices fall. The result of great advances is sure to be the checking of construction and the rapid accumulation of stocks, compelling a reduction in price and a contraction of construction. In an exchange a farmer complains that the price of wire fencing has been doubled since 1896. He has probably exaggerated a little, but the advance has been marked. People will buy little wire fence while it is so high because they can make something else answer. A combination may put up the price to a high figure, but it cannot compel people to pay that price even if it has something like monopoly in the production, for the reason that either the consumer will go without the goods or find a substitute. The wonderful expansion in the consumption of many kinds of merchandise is due very largely to the low prices which have prevailed. The per capita consumption of sugar has increased very much in the United States since the price declined 50 per cent. Put the price back and consumption would shrink to nearly the per capita of the period of high prices. Sugar, now so cheap, has become a necessary article of food where it was once a luxury. Double the price and it will again become a luxury. One reason for this is that many people have about a given amount which they can devote to the purchase of a given article, whether it purchases little or much, but the very fact of cheapness in an article like sugar is sure to stimulate production almost beyond

It is not a possibility, but a certainty, tail consumption. It is a fact that those who are tempted to boom prices should re-

FOR SECRETARY OF WAR.

There will be much speculation and great interest felt regarding the appointment of a successor to Secretary Alger. Ordinarily, and secretary of the navy than to any others in the Cabinet, but the occurrence of war invests them with great importance. sentially a peace appointment, for, while Roberts chapel, which stood within a square was no reason to believe he would make a He was a successful business man and possessed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors in a very high degree, but he had not shown that he possessed the executive ability or strength and force of character to make a successful war minister in time of war. Yet there was no reasonable ground to criticise the appointment in advance, for the President could not foresee the war, then far distant, and General Alger might easily have made a respectable secretary of

war in time of peace. His successor should be selected with sole reference to his qualifications for a war secretary in time of war and to avoiding and correcting the mistakes which Secretary Alger has made. Public sentiment is just now in a sensitive condition regarding the conduct of the war, and should be carefully consulted and deferred to. Within certain limitations the President should have a free hand in selecting members of his Cabinet, but there are times when personal considerations should be entirely subordinated to public. With his present knowledge of the situation and its requirements the President would scarcely be forgiven if, consulting anything else than the public welfare, he should appoint a secretary of war who should fail to fill the measure of public expectation. A Washington dispatch says discussion of the matter there "includes questions of locality, and the opinion is expressed in the same well-posted quarters that the selection will be made from the West." Locality should have nothing to do with it, and if the President is wise he will discard that consideration entirely. If he will put his ear to the ground he will hear a popular demand for the appointment of a thoroughly capable man without reference to locality or to the probable effect on any person's political fortunes. It is a good time for him to remember that he serves his party best who serves his country best, and that just now the country wants, not mere-

ly a secretary of war, but a war secretary.

EARLY METHODISM IN INDIANA. The Methodist Church in the United States and proselyting church. In carrying the other Protestant denomination, have resembled those of the Catholic Church, which has surpassed all others in missionary work The work of the early Methodist itinerant preachers furnishes the nearest approach of any to the bravery, the heroism and the self-sacrificing piety of the early Catholic white settlers of the great West. The itinerant feature of the Methodist Church now practically obsolete, was admirably adapted to ploneer settlements. The itinerant preacher and the circuit-riding lawyer were colaborers in extending civilization, one disseminating the law and the other the gospel. The Methodist preacher of to-day knows nothing, except by history, of the experiences of the early itinerants. Peter Cartwright, in his day one of the most nota bie of the class and a great preacher, says in his autobiography, published forty years

People unacquainted with frontier life fifty or sixty years ago can form but a very im perfect idea of the sufferings and hardships the early settlers of these Western States underwent at that day, when Methodis preachers went from fort to fort, from hut to hut, from cabin to cabin, with or without road or path. We walked on dirt floors for carpets, sat on stools or benches for chairs, ate on puncheon tables, had forked sticks pocket or butcher knives for knives and forks, slept on bear, deer or buffalo skins before the fire, or sometimes on the ground in open air, had our saddles or saddle bags for pillows, and one new suit of clothes of homespun was ample clothing for one year for an early Methodist preacher in the West. We crossed creeks and large rivers without bridges or ferry boats, often swam them on horseback, or crossed on trees that had fallen over the streams, drove our horses over, and often waded out waist deep. If by chance we got a dugout or canoe to cross in ourselves and swim our

horses by it was quite a treat. Mr. Cartwright rode circuits and preached in Kentucky, Illinois and sometimes in In-Asbury and McKendree, and began to preach in 1803 and preached almost to the day of his death, in 1872. By the way, in 1846 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Springfield (Ill.) district against Abraham Lincoln, who defeated him by a majority of 1,500. Cartwright was a quaint and eccentric but able and useful which occurred in Kentucky in 1801, of

The Presbyterians and Methodists in a great measure united in this work, met ogether, prayed together, and preached together. In this revival originated our camp neetings and in both these denominations were held every year, and, indeed, have been more or less ever since.

This was written forty years ago.

the old-fashioned camp meeting is not as popular now as it was then. It is interesting to learn that Presbyterians and Methodists fraternized as early as 1801. But claiming a little superiority for his own

In this great revival the Methodists kept moderately well balanced, for we had excellent preachers to steer the ship or guide the flock. But some of our members ran wild and indulged in some extravagances that were hard to control. The Presbyterian preachers and members, not being accustomed to much noise or shouting, when they yielded to it went into great extremes and downright wildness, to the great njury of the cause of God.

It was wrong for the Presbyterian breth-Oliver H. Smith, once a prominent lawyer, representative in Congress

I should be false to the history of early Indiana were I to pass by in silence the itinerant Methodist preachers who contribated so much to the establishment of good order, quiet, intelligence, morality and religion among the first settlers, and without giving offense to others I venture to remark that early Indiana owes more to the tinerant Methodist preachers than to all ther religious denominations combined. Their system carried their churches into every settlement, and where two or three were gathered together there was a Methopreacher or exhorter in the midst. Other denominations waited for the people to come up from the wilderness to worship. while the itinerant Methodist preacher mounted his horse and sought out their cabins in the woods, held his meetings there, carrying the gospel and leaving the Bible and the hymn book as he went.

From such beginnings as this the Methodist Church has always been a great power in Indiana, in education and politics as well as in religion. It has been the means of defeating or electing Governors and senators, and during the civil war it was a great factor in supporting the government. Bishop Edward R. Ames, the founder of McKendree College, Illinois, and for many years a citizen of Indiana, and one of the great preachers of the church, was one of President Lincoln's most trusted and influential advisers during the war. So was Bishop Simpson, Depauw University. There were giants in ism had its full share of them. of the present Epworth League tent, and others in old Wesley chapel, which was a little more distant. They shot with bows which few of their successors of the pres-

Singing Methodists can comfort themselves that they are in the direct line of succession, for the Wesleys were a musical family. The two brothers, John and Charles, published a collection of hymns and no doubt both were singers. John translated a number of hymns from the German, and Charles still ranks as one of the greatest hymn writers. Two sons of Charles, nephews of John, became famous as musicians and composers, as did also a grandson of Charles. The first Charles published no fewer than 4,100 hymns of his own composition and left about 2,000 in manuscript.

Coincident with the foolish statement that W. C. Whitney has gone to Europe to sound Admiral Dewey in regard to accepting the Democratic nomination for President comes as possible after my arrival in the United States." This shows that the admiral's Republicanism is of the Green Mountain va-

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

No Need for It. tachments to show how fast you are riding? Wheeler-No. I can always find that out

The Cornfed Philosopher. "Oh, yes," said the Cornfed Philosopher, woman is far more sympathetic than man. At least she feels more sorry for the bachelor than does man.'

Cause of Joy. "Have you noticed the rapt expression on the faces of so many of the visitors? Just look at that man going by. He seems to be far above this earth in his thoughts." "Him? He's no visitor. He lives here and

roots for the ball team.' Food for Thought.

"Aren't you rather sweeping in your assertion that the Nation is becoming more and more inclined to dishonesty?" "Well," answered the pessimistic New York man, "Chicago is said to be growing

Bliss Ahead.

at the rate of three hundred a day.'

"Von fare for the hroundt trip?" asked the gentleman with the long coat and nose

"That's what," said the ticket agent, with the easy courtesy of one accustomed to accommodating the public "Andt vill you tell me vich helluf off der ride iss der free helluf, so I can enchoy it?"

ALGER'S RETIREMENT.

Secretary Alger has made mistakes, but when the books are posted and the record up his management of the War Department will not stand lowest in the list of those things that have given the admin-istration prestige and the Republican party strength for future contests.-Chicago Inter

It is simple truth to say that his retirement will work the administration no hurt, and a strong appointment will do much to strengthen it. It is always regretable to see a political career closing in the manner that Alger's is apparently coming to an end, and there can be little question that this is its termination .- Pittsburg Commercial Ga-

The people have felt that Alger's actions as secretary of war were often directed by rather than by the needs and interests of the public. . . . They have felt that the War Department was being run at all times for Alger and his friends rather than for the people of the United States.-Chicago

For a little over two years he has held the did not intend him. He would not have been an efficient secretary of war in time of peace. As secretary of war in time of war he has left undone many of the things which he ought to have done, and done many things which he ought not to have done. -Milwaukee Sentinel.

General Alger has had no thought of advancing his own political fortunes by retirement from the Cabinet at this time, but the effect of his resignation, under existing circumstances, will be to fire the Repubicans of Michigan with the determination that he shall have a seat in the United States Senate. No other man in Michigan is to-day so popular among all the people that State as the secretary of war. Louisville Commercial

The Democratic clamor about Alger probably prolonged his tenure of office. It was for political sensation and party effect, always recklessly exaggerated, and of weight with sensible persons. Mr. Alger retires because he would never have been | rary dementia," lapse of memory" tinued active military opertions are in hand, and the War Office can be strengthened by of holding camp meetings to a great revival a new secretary. The withdrawal of Mr. Alger is therefore in line with a sound executive policy.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Generally speaking, the Republicans will strengthened by General Alger's resignation. At the same time, they will not, as a whole, feel that he did anything to bring the President or his party into serious disrepute. The principal weakness of which he suffered is ofttimes a virtue, especially feller's oleaginous ser in private life. If he has carried his likes city, at \$200,000 a year.

and dislikes too far he has paid the penalty to the uttermost.-Cincinnati Commercial-

SAMOAN TEST OF FEALTY.

What Was Required of a Lover Who Courted Daughter of an Enemy.

The following gruesome though true story

shows what a powerful lever family ap-proval and tribal influence exerts upon the

San Francisco Chronicle

The story is vouched samoan character. for in every detail. A certain young Samoan, the son of a chief, who had reached that age when "a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love," became deepenamored of the taupo or belle belonging to a neighboring village, between whose 'talking man," father of the taupo, and the suitor's family there existed a bitter The attachment was reciprocated but, as is customary in such important matters as matrimony, the question of eligibility was duly submitted to the aiga (a-e-na). or family council, which promptly returned Instead, howa verdict of "impossible." ever, of accepting the decree of his family and renouncing his inamorata, the young man rebelled and declared he would his dusky sweetheart in spite of all the code of Faa Samoa and the trammels of family and tribal disapproval that could be imposed. The young girl also asserted her independence and scorn for the obstacles which were put in their way, and, with the Americans refuse to accept them at their help of a few girl friends, began preparing own valuation of themselves. Therefore, it trousseau of fine mats and gaudy tapa, which brides in Samoa affect. The wedding day approached. ing between the rival villages ran high, and before the arrival of the date fixed for the ceremony culminated in open hostilities.

to break the engagement, but still he stood resolute. He was driven from house and village an outcast on the world and his property confiscated and divided. The day came, and the bride sat alone, deserted by her family, waiting for her faithful bridegroom. The hours passed; he did not come. Suddenly a step was heard outside the hut, where she anxiously awaited. She rose expectant. A curtain was thrust aside. Something was thrown the room and rolled to the feet of the rified girl. She stooped and picked it up, and then, screaming and laughing, she fell upon the ground-a maniac. It was the severed head of her father, and before her stood her afflanced husband. stern, relentless and cold as if turned to in his hand the terrible mife-oti (head knife) freshly dripping. Family persausion had triumphed at last, and ordeal which had been given him of prov-

bear upon the poor lover, who was reviled

and taunted with being a traitor, and all

tors heaped upon his devoted head; family

influence combined to exert its every wile

ormed-taking the head of the bride's own father and throwing it at her feet. The shock was too great for the poor girl, whose reason, mercifully, gave way. chaplet of vines twined around her head, singing her family song of victory, or crooning a love ditty. The young warrior pon whose fealty so terrible a test had been imposed sought and found in war that oblivion which his poor afflicted bride-elect yet hopelessly awaits.

ing his fidelity to tribe and family in order

to be forgiven was the task he had just per-

SQUABBLE ABOUT PENSIONS.

Assaults of Pension Attorneys on the Pension Commissioner.

The report that the Loyal Legion threatens to retire from the Grand Army of the Republic unless the latter organization ceases to permit itself to be used by pension attorneys is creditable to the Legion. The laws of the United States in regard to pensions are ten times more libthan those of any other nation in Christendom. Germany maintains a standng army of 600,000 men, with a reserve corps of over 3,000,000, at no greater cost than the amount the United States pays for pensions alone, to say nothing of the paid to retired army officers.

There is not the slightest difficulty in any deserving veteran getting the pension may be entitled to without the intervention of a pension attorney. That is the position taken by Pension Commissioner Evans, who aims to save the old veterans from necessary expense by getting rid of the 23.-00 "attorneys," some of whom have grown to be very rich. A Washington pension atorney who died a few years ago was reited to be worth \$2,000,000 Why should the Grand Army of the Re-

public take up the fight for the pension at-torneys? It is not concerned in their wel-There are many honest and worthy men among the attorneys. But that class of men are not concerned in the contest. They cannot grow rich in the business. is only the shysters who hunt up and push through all sorts of doubtful claims. They are the men making the fight on Commis-The Grand Army committee which the investigation of the Pen-

sion Bureau is reported to have found no The Grand Army never had a more faithful member than President McKinley. It is in the highest degree improbable that anything could be done in the Pension Bureau under this administration that would be in the slightest manner injurious to the honest veterans. They cannot do a worse thing for their organization than to take up the cause of the "attor-neys" who find in Commissioner Evans, himself a Grand Army man, an immovable

obstacle to fraudulent claims. A "Round Robin."

Boston Transcript. The round robin seems to be building its nest in many imaginations just now. The or protest, the signing of which may be attended with danger or trouble to the signers. It is properly applicable only to paper on which the signatures are "arranged in a circular or concentric form. The suggestion that the word has its origin in the resemblance signatures so arpresent to the starched ruff called a "round-robin," worn in Queen Elizabeth's day, is certainly plausible. The round robin had its origin with sailors who, when they entered into a written agreement signed the paper in such a way to prevent detec-tion of the ringleaders or first signers. Boswell, in his life of Johnson, mentions a round robin signed by certain acquaint-ances who, demurring to the thundering "scatter." Round robin lightning should applied to the remonstrance General Shafter's subordinates against further retention of the army in Cuba. That document was not, however, so romantic in method, for we believe that the official account shows that it was but a syllabus of opinion which General Shafter had sought, but which he did not intend to make public until he had returned to the United States.

As to Religious Papers.

Northwestern Christian Advocate. The most recent proposal to establish a daily religious paper has caused a great amount of comment. So far as the practicability of the scheme is concerned, one might as well contemplate the establishment of a religions bank, or railway, or telegraph When one succeeds in demonstrating that there is irreligion in daily newspaper, or railway, or bank, or telegraph companies, he has simply identified a few more points in the world where God is not fully respected or where man is not assured of entirely just treatment. Would churchmen of all creeds abstain from riding on a railway on six days of the week because the road gives excursions on Sundays? Would Christians of all churches pay more for their dispatches on six days of the week because all, except the religious telegraph company, compel their employes to work for insufficient wages? As a rule, men will patronize the chartered agent that offers services at the lowest rates, and rates are sure to be lower, because of income for services that Christian chartered companies should not render at any price. The solving agency, so far as the daily press is concerned, is in patronage of the daily paper whose contents are the most worthy. It is not necessary to establish new dailies. The aim should be to purify existing papers and make it more profitable to do right than to do wrong.

Frank, Anyway. New York Evening Sun.

The Connecticut man who failed to appear the day of his wedding, and explained his absence by saying that he was intoxicated and unable to attend the function. deserves, at least, to be credited with In a public statement which erwhelming curiosity of the people of his town to know the why and wherefore of his disappearance, he says: "I have but the excuse of centuries to offer-I was at-any-price with Aguinaldo would be asdrunk and irresponsible. A man should not get drunk on the eve of his wedding. I did, but I didn't mean to. I misjudged my capacity. I made the fatal mistake, and must now suffer." That is far more sincere than the usual jumble about "tempoappointed under existing circumstances. Con- kindred excuses to cover serious delin-

Better Financially.

Detroit Free Press. It is a good deal better thing, financially speaking, to be first vice president of the Standard Oil Company than president of the United States. Otherwise no Ohio man, like Mr. Alexander McDonald, of Cincinnati, would abandon the hope which all Ohio men have of some day occupying the White House, in order to enter Mr. Rockefeller's oleaginous service in New York

THE HAS RETURNED FROM CUBA AND WILL FACE HER CRITICS.

The Red Cross Scandal for Which Rev George Pullman Is Responsible and What Has Come of It.

New York Telegraph from the Ward-line steamer Havana at quarantine yesterday was Miss Clara Barton, the head and front of the Red Cross Society. She has returned from Cuba, where for a time she has been personally supervising the Red Cross work there, distributing supplies to indigent and indignant Cubans. Cubans, as a general thing, are indigent, because they are too lazy and trifling to be otherwise, and they are indignant because own valuation of themselves. Therefore, it has not been an extremely pleasant task Miss Barton has had on her hands. However, Miss Barton's troubles in Cuba are mere incidents of a long and useful career. Overwhelming pressure was brought to The troubles she had in this country before going to Cuba, and the posibility of their

the curses of endless generations of ancesrecurrence, are more important. In the first place, it should be stated that so far as anything is known to the contrary, Miss Barton is one of the best and noblest women that ever lived. She had devoted her life to a noble cause and has added about the only humane feature to modern warfare -the general agreement between nations that the wounded in battle shall be cared for and that the Red Cross shall be recognized by all belligerents. But, notwithstanding, there are persons so unsympathetic with lofty purposes that they jeer at Miss Barton, and criticise the Red Cross Society and its management. There is a fight in progress against Miss Barton, and especially against the Rev. George Pullman, who has been general financial secretary, or something of that character, of the whole Red

The fight is being directed by that effervescent person, Charlotte Smith, and the basis of the charges made, at least against Pullman, are the relations alleged to have existed between Pullman and a young woman, and through Pullman with Miss Barton as well. The young woman in the case calls day and not only maltreated him to a very considerable extent, but she occasioned much public scandal and excitement as well. ing him much unrest and trouble would establish a woman's claim to wifehood, then the standing of the self-styled Mrs. Pullman would be unquestionable. But something more is needed, and the Rev. George insists that the lady in question is not his wife, never has been and never will be.. Now, while the probable or improbable love affairs of a Red Cross official should

have no particular connection with Miss Clara Barton, in this particular case they do, for it was this instance of Mr. Pullman's to go out after Miss Barton. The young woman in the case was a Miss Mason. Her mother had died abroad while engaged in girl to the care of Cardinal Satolli, who was resenting the Pope in all matters of ec-clesiastical discipline. From the household of the cardinal she went forth to meet the Rev. George Pullman and other members of the Red Cross Society. There was a scandal, and the girl's undoing was blamed by friends of Mr. Pullman upon the cardinal and indignantly denied by that dignitary. At this juncture Charlotte Smith, lookin for trouble, took charge of the young wo an and the affair promptly assumed a serious aspect. While the two joined efforts in making the life of Pullman an uneasy one, Charlotte was really out to fight Clara Barton. She disliked Miss Barton's prominence and spotless character. She ridi-culed her work; charged that Miss Barton had grown rich from handling Red Cross funds and went before committees of Congress and tried to prevent appropriations

for the Red Cross Society. As proof of her assertions that all was not as it should in the Red Cross Society she held up the scandal in which Pullman had been implicated, and produced the girl herself as the concluding argument. Miss Barton stood by Pullman, and, as she refused to pay any attention to Charlotte Smith's decarations reflecting upon herself, she succeeded in keeping herself out of the muddle as far as possible. Meanwhile the operations of the Red Cross Society in Cuba were and the contributions made directly to her use in her philanthropic work were gratifying in the extreme. But the seeds of discord in the society been sown. Rev. Mr. Pullman was looked upon with suspicion and dislike, Cuba and Porto Rico, became a fruitful source of wrangling. There was a row

tween Miss Barton and Rev. Louis Klopsch the editor of the Christian Herald, who, adopting his religion, forgot to change his name. This was followed by other quarrels, and for a time it looked as if the Red Cross battles might overshadow in public interest actual military operations in Cuba these troubles, however, has emerged calm, serene and unscathed, either by calumny or the charges made against her management of Red Cross affairs. She knows, however, there are people waiting patiently to renew the warfare, and in returning to the United States she returns to meet persons who can make themselves more disagreeable than either thinks she is frightened they misapprehend the indomitable character of this old lady. She is used to fighting her own battles and has seen actual bloodshed on many a battlefield, and therefore is not At present she has her enemies silenced. It will be interesting to see how long they remain so.

THE REASON WHY.

Some Practical Observations on th Philippine Question. Louisville Courier-Journal

Quoting from recent observations of the touching the enormous Courier-Journal trade advantage which the completion of a short cut to the Pacific will bring to the gulf States of the South, our very much eseemed Georgia contemporary, the Macon Telegraph, asks "but why could it not be so without the forcible conquest of a single island in the Pacific?" Would that it could be and, sooth to say, it might be if revolutions were made out of rosewater. Nay, it might be, anyhow, if all the men and women of the universe were Bostonese and had the true Atkinsonian style and polish about them. Unhappily, Aguinaldo is not a Harvard man. If he had been he would have composed an ode to liberty to be read the last Fourth of July instead of making that midnight descent upon Manila, precipitating a useless war before the victorious Americans had put the finishing touches upon the vanquished Spaniards. In doing this he raised up a crop of complications from which there seems but one exit, the complete subjection of the entire archiboth a dreadful alternative and

map-maker. In this case we did not invite We came into the Philippines as friends of the insurgent natives. Before our coming their cause was hopeless. Aguinaldo had fled to China. We overcame the Spanish power, and before we had time to dispose of it, and the international questions growing out of it, a murderous foray was made upon us and the rebellious front which had been ineffectually turned to the cruel Spanlards was turned toward us. If anything could illustrate the unfitness of the natives for self-government, or for orderly government of any kind, this did it. What could we do? Pick ourselves lock, stock and barrel and move away? Ask Aguinaldo for time and terms whilst That would hardly have suited even Harvard unless Otis had issued an address in Latin hexameters reciting the Declaration

we packed our grip and got in last week's washing before taking a bee line for home of Independence wrong end foremost; and even then it would have turned party polltics in America upside down. Everyone of the men who are now clamoring for peacesailing the administration for its cowardice. We should have a great hue and cry about the desecration of the lowering of the Nation's flag. The welkin would ring with the tales of the priceless value of the territory yielded without a struggle to the rapacity of the Europe powers, which-if they did not precipitate a general war among themselves-would be bound to step in and make short shrift of Aguinaldo & Co. In a word, because Otis did the only thing that was left him to dostood his ground and met war with warthe foolish politicians, whose only idea of party policy is opposition to the policy the party that happens to be in power, get upon their hind legs and cry "Down with Away with the troops! Is not Aguinaldo a man and a brother? Are we not committed to the consent of the governed? Does not the Monroe doctrine forbid?" Thus these short-sighted patriots exclaim; and so loud do they exclaim against the

Filipinos that they forget our own by boys who are fighting the battles of country under tropic suns. And thus country under tropic suns. And thus make themselves the abettors of the ess savages who could not to save souls tell what they are fighting ab commercial benefits of the Pacific is coupled with the forcible conquest no only of a single island but of an entire archipelago in that developing quarter of the globe.

HE SWAM THE RIO GRANDE. One of the Kansas Boys Writes to His Grandparents About It.

Kansas City (Mo.) Journal. Ed White and Bill Trembly undoubted were the heroes of the Twentieth Kansas fight at the Bagbag. White has written to his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. James Neof Seneca, an account of their exploit and from it we extract as follows: "I can say with pride that I have no missed a voiley fired by the company, that have never been sick or given out and that I have never weakened or cor at the trying marches. I guess you have read in the papers about me swimming the river. All the papers here have been ver profuse in their remarks relating theret have reproduced my picture in their ications, and intimate that Congress w vote a medal in recognition of the act. lost all my clothes, gun and equipage in th river. I advanced with the firing line jus the same, my entire wardrobe only of a coat. I acted doctor and carri water for the wounded. In this capacity was frequently subjected to a rain of bu leta. Poor niggers, so many were killed ar Wounded

"It wasn't long before I took a pair of shoes from a dead man, a hat from a nigger, a gun from another and then went I could write for a week trying to describe the battle. Colonel Funston went with me across the river. swam with the rope. Others followed in boat, but the boat sank in the middle the river and down went our guns at everything we had. I swam out and save two men from drowning. I was in the water for an hour. Will tell you all about it when I come home. Over 2,000 men watched us swim the river right up to the insurgent trenches and tie the rope they knew it; and then I thought I was gone. We swam the river just at noon; it took forty-five minutes. I hit a nigger with a hunk of mud, and you ought to have seen him go. The colonel called for volun teers and no one seemed to care to go. "Just another little reference. A bridg set afire by the insurgents was to be save possible, and we had just about com leted the task when the niggers open fire and twenty-nine of the Kaneas boys went down all around me. ceive a scratch. Five fell in Company We charged them, and when we quit niggers were piled up all around us. We ran up to their trenches and used the bayonets. This is only one of a dozen fights of the have tried it for four months, during which time hardly a day passed that we have not been under fire. I think my old gun has sent a few niggers to roost.

EMPEROR A BIBLE STUDENT.

Report of a Colporteur from North China-In Palace and Prison. New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Rev. T. J. N. Gatrell, who for ter years has been a colporteur of the American Bible Society in North China, has returned to the United States. In his last report of the society he says:
"The Bible Society work has been ver interesting to me from the very first time sold books; but during the years, when the Bible has found entrance nto the palace, and our depository in Peking has been visited by many of authority, the work has been decidedly fascinating. Ever since the presentation cop of the New Testament went in to the Em press dowager our depository has been visted almost daily by eunuchs and others holding official positions. Our shop sign i well known all over Peking, and in the country I have frequently met people who remember having been in our bookstore. remember having been in our The eunuchs are great fellows to talk, an one is inclined to disbelieve most of court gossip; but recently I have been surprised to find so many evidences of the truth of much of what they say. They say that the Emperor observes 'worship day (the Sabbath), and he frequently goes away to a lonely place to pray to Tien-chu (God), and that when he is thus engage ago he purchased, through our agency, large number of scientific and set books, and we hear that he is delighte with some of the stories of the patris and particularly with an illustrated Life in plush velvet and to be put in a co place in the library. He has applied to ou store for copies of books treating of the lifferences between the Catholic and Protes tant churches. A few months ago he found in a copy of the Wan Kuoh Kung Pao an account of the way the 'Presentation New l'estament' was bought, and he expres ough to think of making a present to th Empress dowager, and he sent and asked us to get for him three years' back number of the Wan Kuoh Kung Pao. It is repor ed that the late Prince Kung left as his dy-ing request to the Emperor the following:

Study the religion of the West.'
"But the Bible has not only gone into th palace. I have during the past year pa egular visits to one of the large Peking. Through the courtesies ers I have been allowed to preach and distribute books to the prisoners and also to give medicines to the sick. I have met with large number of prisoners who are abl to read, and they were very glad to ge books. The work and the books have ha an influence for good upon two of the jal ers. They both gave up oplum smoking and attended church and Sunday school quit regularly. I sincerely hope that some will continue this work in my absence."

Economical Hall Caine.

were not of a kind to make him very popu-lar," said a theatrical manager, "and despite the fact that he acted as his own press agent one incident of his stay here dld not become public, though it would have been interesting to publish. It was said of Mr. Caine that he was economical. He fel himself under obligations to a young woman whose work had aided him, and learn that she was going to celebrate a birthday the following week he said to her brother I am anxious to get a birthday present for your sister which will suit her. Won't you please sound her and find out what she particularly wants?' The brother was a shrew young man and on the day before his sister's birthday he invited Mr. Caine to walk uptown a few blocks and inspect the one thing which would please his sister above all others. Mr. Caine thought of gold hairpins and things like that. The bro however, steered clear of jewelry stores and guided Mr. Caine into a sales stable. smart cob with a new trap stood ready fo 'This is what will please said the brother. 'She has seen this outfi and it suits her in every particular.' The mar, who ran the place told me afterwar that Mr. Caine looked as if a great mis fortune had befallen him. It was reported that his profits had been large York and there was no escape for him. He bought the horse and trap and the girl's brother has enjoyed it quite as much as she

Watches as Well as Prays.

New York Times. There is one woman who believes with Emerson that the prayer of the sower when he sows his seed. She does things when she wishes them done. She does not believe in alcoholic drinks, and the man who wanted to be her husband was put on probation for some time before the wedding day was set. For six months he must no touch anything alcoholic, and as far as she knew he did not, and the wedding came off. Then after a time there was a relapse. a very serious relapse, but no one could to what it might become, and the women de cided to act. Breakfast and dinner the man took at home, and there was no danger then, but at luncheon there might be. Hence, without regard to the inconvenience it might be to her, the wife who believes in deeds, no words, goes down town every day to take luncheon with her husband.

Known as "190." Philadelphia Record.

It is considered a strange coincidence that the Navy Department number of the big battleship Alabama, which is now bu ing at Cramps' shipyard, is the same as that by which the famous Confederate commerce destroyer Alabama was knownshipyard, in Laird's Confederate government. much dreaded as a under Semmes's command. Her num given by the builders. The fact that both vessels bore the same number was discovered a few days ago by General John C. Underwood, of Covington, Ky., who visited Cramps's shipyard in relation to the proposed launching of the big fighter, which is named, of course, not after the famous Confederate cruiser, but, like that vessel, after

the Southern State. In Contrast.

Washington Post. The beautiful and dove-like language Aguinaldo uses in his last tribute to the work of the Atkinsonites is in striking contrast to the cold-blooded manner in which he planned and superintended the

assassination of General Luna.